# 中国南方油气勘查新领域 探索论文集

第 1 辑

欧庆贤 主编

地质出版社

## 内容提要

本论文集共分 3 辑出版。主要介绍了第六个五年计划期间国家重点科技攻关项目——"中国南 方 海 相碳酸盐岩油气普查勘探方法技术研究"所取得的进展、经验和部分重要成果。

本與有26篇论文,重点介绍了此项目的全面进展和管理经验以及上扬子复杂山区物探方法的技术成果。 内容有,地展新方法和特殊处理、物理模型、重磁、测井等。全书内容丰富,可供地球物理、石油地质和地 学工作者及在关院校师生阅读参考。

## 《中国南方油气勘查新领域探索论文集》编辑委员会

顾问: 朱大绶

主编: 欧庆贤

编委 (按姓氏笔划为序):

邓敦明 孙肇才

陈沪生

欧庆贤

施鵬飞

郭正吾

#### **Editorial Board**

## PETROLEUM EXPLORATION IN SOUTHERN CHINA

----Progress Reports on Recent Developments in Oil and Gas Exploration as Applied to the New Prospect Areas of Southern China

Consultant:

ZHU DASHOU

Chief Editor:

OU OINGXIAN

E. B. Members: (In the order of the number of

strokes in the Chinese surnames)

Deng Dunming

Sun Zhaocai

Chen Husheng

Ou Qingxian

Shi Pengfei

Guo Zhengwu

#### 中国南方油气勘查新领域探索论文集

第 1 辑 欧庆贤 主编

\*\* 使 \* 無 社 印刷厂印刷 (北京海淀区学院29号) 新华书店总店科技发行所经销

开本: 787×1092<sup>1</sup>/1。印张: 18.375 插页: 5页 字数: 350,000 1988年11月北京第一版·1988年11月北京第一次印刷印数: 1—2720册 国内定价: 6.15元 ISBN 7-116-00256-1/P·230

## 前 言

当今,中国是世界上拥有最大、最多陆相油气田的国家,其油气产储量的90%以上依赖于陆相地层。然而,中国应当从背景更广泛、潜力巨大的海相地层中找到油气藏,使其和陆相地层一起成为中国油气的两大支柱。

国外油气勘探是从海相地层起家,并在碳酸盐岩中找到了不少油气田。但是,在碳酸盐岩的石油地质理论和勘探方法技术上取得重要进展,还是近十来年的事。它已成为整个石油地质新进展中的重要内容。然而,用现有理论和方法还不能获取中国古生代内幕的可靠、准确、大量的地质信息,这是在海相地层中找油气的关键性难题。中国的石油勘探工作者知难而上,决心开拓这个新的领域。在"六五"期间,"南方海相碳酸盐岩地区油气普查勘探技术方法研究"被列为国家重点攻关项目。组织包括地球科学的多学科、多"兵种"、跨单位的联合攻关,使地质与物探互相结合、互相渗透,非尽可能地把各学科的最新成就应用到勘探中来。这样相互结合和渗透,能够加速复杂问题的解决,促进学科的发展,乃至产生新的学科。

攻关达到了预定目标,并为勘探新领域提供了前所未有的新资料,提出了新方法技术 和新的指导思想。

攻关的成功使我们初步搭起了过河的桥,并开始迈步走向彼岸。同时,还证明了"科学技术必须面向经济建设,经济建设必须依靠科学技术"方针的正确性。这使我们增强了自信心,相信依靠自己的创造力是能够取得高水平的成果的。

中国海相地层找油气工作是非常复杂的,还要走漫长艰苦的路。现在已迈出了目标明确、方向正确的重要的一步。对走出这一步所取得的价值如何?目前尚不能完全看到它的重要意义。然而,它对我国南方和北方海相碳酸盐岩油气勘探的影响,将会随着时间的推移进一步表现出来;它会在中国海相地层找油气的历史进程中起着承前启后的作用。对这一新领域的工作,应平稳地加速地进行,不要停顿;同时,还要注意到勘探成败的关键在于方法技术和经济效益。随着工作的深入,要尽量减少根据不足的设想和推断,提供更多的准确可靠的资料。这就需要依赖于技术上的进步。因而,必须继续不断解决方法技术问题,并始终把它置于极其重要的地位。

我们出版这套集子的目的是希望把攻关已取得的成果更好地推广应用,形成生产力,解决实际问题,促进这项艰巨而有很大价值的找油气工作能坚持下去,促使在中国海相地层领域找油气的工作早日取得突破性进展。同时,这套集子也许能为将来形成中国海相地层油气勘探理论方法技术提供一块小小的基石和成为历史的纪念。

最后,我要向共同为攻关项目担风险、挑重担、任劳任怨、尽心工作的地质勘探工作者们表示衷心的敬意和谢意。本书的第1、2辑外文由王宝祥翻译,游有志协助翻译,第3辑外文由张文成翻译,在此一并致谢。

欧庆贤

## **FOREWORD**

China is at present a country With possibly the largest and most of the continental oil fields in the world. Over 90 percent of the proven oil and gas reserves are from continental formations. However, the high hydrocarbon potential of China's marine deposits should yield additional reserves. Thus the marine deposits together with those from continental ones will become the two mainstays of China's oil and gas industry.

The oil and gas exploration abroad started originally from the marine deposits, through which, a significant number of oil and gas fields in carbonate areas were discovered. But the marked progress of petroleum geological theories and prospecting methods applied to carbonate areas has been achieved in the last 10 years. It constitutes the essentials of the new development in the industry of petroleum geology. Unfortunately, it still can't solve the key problem of detecting oil and gas in marine deposits. Using these new methods, a weath of reliable and accurate geological information from Palaeozoic group of China could be obtained. The Chinese oil explorationists are pressing forward in the face of difficulties, determined to open a way to identify the zones of particular interest. Research on methodology and technology for oil and gas prospecting in the marine deposits of South China has been included by the State in the 6th national Five-Year-Plan as a way to tackle key projects. This covers many disciplines, technological fields and transorganizational joint efforts. It enables geologists and geophysicists, closely coordinated with each other, taking full advantage of the latest achievements of all related sciences. The technical cooperation and collaboration can help accelerate the solution of complicated problems, promote the development of science and possibly create a new scientific field.

The planned goal of tackling the key project has been reached, which provides information that we were unable to obtain previously for the target areas and puts forward new methodollogies, technologies as well as the quidelines for solving problems.

The success of the key project has not only built a bridge over the river but also made a first step toward the other shore. Meanwhile, it has proved the validity of the policy that "Science and technology must serve economic construction while economic growth must rely on science and technology." This enhances our self-confidence in achieving appreciable results

on our own initiative and creativity.

The discovery of oil and gas in Chinese marine deposits is very complex and will have to follow a long and arduous course. Although a significant step with a clear aim and right target has been made yet it's too early to make an overall assessment about it at this time. The influence of oil and gas exploration in carbonate areas of South and North China will be further revealed as time goes on. It would serve as a link between the past and future of oil and gas exploration in the marine deposits of China. We should keep working hard for the Prospective area to be explored. Steadiness and perseverence should be maintained throughout the work. Moreover, it should be noticed that the key to success or failure of oil and gas exploration lies inthe methodology and economic benefit. With the increase of exploratory operation and improvement of the methods, the relevant assumption and in ference without sufficient basis and reasons should be reduced to a minimum. More accurate and reliable information should be provided. For which it's necessary to rest on technological advancement as a matter of course. Therefore, the updating of methodology and technology should be continued with every efforts and placed on top priority throughout the project.

Our purpose of having this volume published is to make a wider application of the achievements proved successful in tackling the key project and turn it into productive forces so that it will be able to solve the existing problems. And to promote the oil/gas exploration being difficult and of great significance to be carried forward and make a breakthrough of oil/gas exploration in the marine deposits of China at an earliest possible date. Presumably, the present volume may lay a petit foundation stone for establishing the theories of methodology and technology on oil/gas exploration in the marine deposits of China. Expectedly, it will mark a page in the case history of geology.

Lastly, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to those who have taken a risk, volunteered to shoulder the heavy workload, dedicated themselves heart and soul and willingly borne the toughest job assigned to them and never uttered a word of complaint while tackling the key problem. Thanks should go to Wang Baoxiang who did most of the translation and revised all the English manuscripts appeared in Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 and You Youzhi who acted as his assistant, and Zhang Wencheng who did the translation and revision of English manuscripts in Vol. 3.

Ou Qingxian Sept. 20, 1987

## 目 录

迈门	<b>句新领域的一步</b>	
-	——为《中国南方油气勘查新领域探索论文集》的出版而写(代序)朱大线	(1)
1.	中国南方海相碳酸盐岩区油气普查勘探方法技术攻关的新进展	
	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	(4)
2.	南方海相碳酸盐岩地区油气普查勘探技术方法研究项目管理工作	
	经验 邓敦明	(33)
3.	上扬子地区复杂地形地质条件下石油物探工作的 进 展曹金声	
	P波及P-SV波联合地震勘探的应用	(00)
		(45)
$\sqrt{5}$ .		
•	山区三维地震数据处理(四川宣汉 地区)龚尹昭	
	宽线地震资料动校前剩余静校正方法研究及模块研制	(00)
		(70)
o	现代特别的特殊是并不是为了此后任产用特里如此的	
	双向速度滤波及其在上扬子地区的应用 效果刘德威 谢菊香	
	频率域循环反信号特征处理 算 法 尹传胜 李国治	
	速度剧变及大倾角条件下的偏移方法 美 律 邵纽伦	
	三维波动方程深度偏移李建朝 何概登	
-	山区二维复杂地震资料解释方法研究高 鹏	
	四川盆地海相碳酸盐岩地区地震地层学方法研究王学言	
	利用纵波和转换波资料提取及识别岩性参数 黄中玉	
	地震反射波响应参数的提取 黄德济等	(153)
16.	地震物理模型实验和岩石物性测定方法的应用。	
17.	上扬子构造地震物理模型的研制及效果王德琪	(177)
	短形柱体地震波响应的有限元模拟王妙月 郭亚曦 秦福浩	
19.	构造裂隙的理论分析研究 曾锦光	(200)
20.	上扬子弱磁区高精度航磁测量方法技术及效果	
	金 国 曾志成 郝春荣	(212)
21.	构造频谱法在研究桂中地质构造中的应用。	
		(222)
22.	川东北褶皱构造的磁场及构造航磁AT剩余异常提取的方法效果	
		(233)
23.	3700系列的测井与资料处理解释	
	·····································	(245)
24-	用模式识别技术划分碳酸盐岩地区油气层在成三 王景熙	
	碳酸盐岩地层岩性——孔隙度与渗透率的一种非常规测并评价方法	,
~~•		(267)
26.	. 用统计分析方法划分裂缝储集层类型	
	· / HANDELT NA NATURA (NATURA)	

## **CONTENTS**

A step forward to the new domain——
Endeavour to the discovery of frontiers for oil/gas exploration in
South China (PREFACE)Zhu Dashou (1)
1. Advance in reconnaissance and exploration for oil/gas in ma-
rine carbonate areas in South ChinaOu Qingzian (4)
2. Attempts at running the key research programme on oil/gas
exploration technique in carbonate areas of South China
Deng Dunming (33)
3. A brief account of the progress in geophysical prospecting
for petroleum under rough terrain and complex geological
conditions in Upper Yangtze area
4. P-wave and P-SV wave combined survey
5. A flexible wide Line method of seismic exploration in moun-
tain areasBao Jishan and Cheng Quan (55)
6. 3-D seismic data processing of mountain areas (Xuanhan re-
gion, Sichuan)Gong Yizhao (66)
7. An analysis of pre-NMO residual statics for the seismic data
by WLP technique of modules designing
Liu Fu and Li Canping (78)
8. Two-pass velocity filtering technique and its application to
Upper Yangtze areaLiu Dewei and Xie Juxiang (86)
9. An iterative algorithm in frequency domain for signature de-
convolution
10. Migration method for drastic velocity change and steep dip
Wu Lu and Shao Niulun (103)
11. 3-D wave equation depth migration
Li Jianchao and He Qiaodeng (113)
12. Research on the interpretation of the complicated seismic
data from mountain areas by 2-D
13. Research on marine carbonate areas of Sichuan Basin by Seis-
mic stratigraphy
14. Extraction and recognition of lithological parameters from P-
wave and converted wave

15. Extraction of parameters of seismic reflection response
······································
16. Seismic physical modelling and lithology determination tech-
nique and their application
17. An account of the development of seismic-physical model of
the Upper Yangtze area and its substantial outcome
18. A finite element modelling of seismic response of rectangle
prisms Wang Miaoyue, Guo Yanxi and Qin Fuhao (187)
19. A theoretical reasearch on structural fracture Zeng Jinguang (200)
20. High accuracy aeromagnetic measurement technique and its
results in lower magnetic zone in Upper Yangtze area
Jin Guo, Zeng Zhicheng and Hao Chunrong (212)
21. Application of the structure spectrum method to the research
of the geological structure of Mid-Guangxi
Pan Zuoshu, Ding Fengyi, Li Jigang, (222)  Guo Xinshun and Zhang Gonghui
22. The magnetic field of folded structure and the methods for
separating the residual aeromagnetic anomalies due to struc-
tures in northeastern Sichuan
Guo Shao Yong, Yan Jianguo and Huang Yuan (233)
23. Well logging by Dresser Atlas 3700 series and its data proce-
ssing and interpretation
24. Automatic recognition of oil and gas reservoir by computer
Zhuang Chengsan and Wang Jingxi (258)
25. An unconventional technique of log evaluation for lithoporo-
sity and permeability of carbonate formation
Xiao Cixun, Wang Benijan, Tao Shu-(267) xian, Yu Qimei and Wu Yuexian
26. Classification of fracture reservoirs by the Statistical analy-
sis technique

## 迈向新领域的一步

## -----为《中国南方油气勘查新领域探索论文集》的 出版而写 (代序)

"六五"期间国家重点科技攻关项目"南方海相碳酸盐岩地区油气普查勘探技术方法研究"在有关方面和领导的支持下,在全体攻关同志的努力下,取得了丰富的资料和重要的成果,同时,也发展了方法、提高了技术,对于我国油气勘探的方向和方法都产生了积极影响,在地学界也引起了很大的重视,并在国际学术讨论会上得到了同行们的好评。

现在,参加攻关的同志把攻关的主要成果奉献出来,汇集成册,印刷出版,以利推广和及时把科研成果转化为生产力,这是一件富有实际意义的工作。

回想起来,我国油气勘探的发展,在30多年的时间里,走出了一条独具特色的道路。50年代,我们没有受海相生油理论的束缚,敢于在没有成功先例的陆相盆地开展油气大普查,找到了大油田。在30多年的艰苦奋斗中,我们解决了一个又一个的难题,促进了一批新油田的发现。朱夏同志曾说过"目前中国在世界上是拥有最大最多陆相油田的国家。这句话是当之无愧的。"

对于陆相油气田的认识和勘探技术,我们确实积累了丰富的经验。但是,油气形成运移和储存规律是一门还没有完成全部认识的科学。过去我们没有受海相生油理论的束缚而取得了巨大的成就。但不等于说可以忽视海相油气田在世界油气储量和产量中的重要地位。现在不少有远见的油气勘探工作者,在回顾与总结了国内外油气勘探的经验后,由于客观的需求和科学的进步,重新开始对我国海相中、古生界的油气勘探作出了新的努力,并且已经获得了可喜的发展。只要我们继续努力,在我国油气勘探的进程中,必将迎来一个新的领域。

朱大经

## A STEP FORWARD TO THE NEW DOMAIN

——Endeavour to the discovery of frontiers for oil/gas exploration in South China(PREFACE)

Zhu Dashou

(Bureau of Petroleum and Marine Geology Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resounces)

With the support of the parties and leaders concerned and great efforts made by the whole staffs who took part in the project, a wealth of data

are obtained and significant result is achieved with respect to the research made on oil/gas exploration technology in marine carbonate area of South China, which was one of national key scientific research programs set in the Sixth Five-Year-Plan. It produces a positive impact on the orientation and method that oil/gas exploration in China should adhere to. It is of far-reaching importance as deemed by the domestic geoscience circles. And the international geologists and geophysicists who participated in ISPECA (International Symposium on Petroleum Exploration in Carbonate Arees) think highly of it.

Now, the participants of the key project would like to present a part of thier achievements to the readership and are ready to have them published in a book form. In this way, it might be easier to share it with those colleagues who missed the opportunity to attend the ISPECA and hopefully the substantial results achieved can be turned into productive forces promptly. Indeed, we did a rewarding job, I believe.

Looking back, we can see that a new path with its own uniqueness is broken for the development of oil/gas exploration in a lapse of 30 years. During the fifties, we were not bound ourselves by the concepts that marine facies is the only source bed. Instead, we had courage to have conducted an extensive reconnaissance survey for oil/gas in the continental basin where has never had any successful precedent before in finding out the gas/oil reservoir. But we made it and what we found are large ones. By traversing more than 30 years arduous work, we've solved the formidable problems one after another, which was of great help to the discovery of numerous oil fields. As prof. Zhu Xia remarked that China is a country which holds the safe lead in disovering the continental oil fields in the world in terms of size and quantity. We are really proud of the success we made.

True, we have, through practice, already had a general knowledge about the continental oil/gas field and shown thorough familiarity with the exploration technical know-how in this field. However, the genesis, migration and reservoiring of hydrocarbon are pretty much a science that perhaps no one in the world has got a thorough understanding about it so far. We do have achieved great successes inasmuch as we broke away from the convention, petroleum could be expected from the marine facies only. Of course, it does not mean we can ignore the important role that marine oil/gas field plays in the proved reservoirs as well as output. Based on the review made and experience gained with regard to the oil/gas exploration conducted at home and abroad, quite a few farsighted exploration geophysicists have determined to make new attempts for hydrocarbon detection in marine Mesozoic and

. No**rskip**tom i in

Palaezoic groups. And it is gratifying for us to learn that an encouraging progress has been made in this respect.

So long as unremitting efforts are made, a new domain is definitely bound to be ushered in while oil/gas exploration is under way.

## 中国南方海相碳酸盐岩区油气普查勘探方法技术攻关的新进展

## 欧庆贤

(地质矿产部石油物探研究所)

#### 摘 要

本文简述了我国南方海相碳酸盐岩区油气普查勘探方法技术在我国第6个五年 计划期间进行的国家重点科技攻关的情况和重大进展。其中包括攻关的基本目标、总体技术思路、基本组织、形成的一大批新方法技术和创造的具有自己特色的五套方法技术系列所取得的效果以及一些重大的地质成果。攻关实践证明,应用以新技术和理论为基础的地质、地球物理、地球化学、实验技术等多种学科和方法技术的结合,并使其形成综合的、整体的新技术是解决条件极其复杂的碳酸盐岩区油气普查勘探这个世界性难题的有效途径,也是油气勘探科学技术的新发展。同时指出南方海相碳酸盐岩区具有良好的油气前景,并初步选出下扬子的南京一南通地区、中扬子的鄂中坳陷区、上扬子的川东北、川中东南部、龙门山南段等地区为远景区。 攻关为我国复杂的海相碳酸盐岩区油气普查勘探建立了方法技术, 也为下一步工作明确了目标和方向,使我国在海相地层这一新领域找油气迈出了决定性的一步。

## 一、问题的提出和攻关的要求

#### (一) 背景

中国是一个有着很大油气潜力的国家,但是当前在我国的经济和社会能源结构中对油气的应用还不够,煤炭的应用至今还占着重要的地位。然而,根据客观的社会和科学技术发展进程,油气在国民经济的能源结构中比重的增加是进步的标志和基础。为此,在我国下大力量进一步探明和开采更多的油气资源仍然是当前甚至到21世纪中期的一项艰巨、重要和紧迫的任务。

中国有着500万km²的沉积盆地,其沉积十分深厚(有些深达 10 多 km),但是在建国以前却曾被一些人视为一个贫油的国家。根据当时的认识,他们的理由有两条,第一条是大约从 2 亿年以来在中国所形成的沉积岩虽然面积广、厚度大,但都是所谓的陆相地层,而按当时的认识,陆相地层是不利于油气生成的。第二条是距今大约2—6亿年内中国虽然有很厚很广泛的中古生界海相沉积地层,但是和北美、东欧相对比,因其经历了多次地质运动,故地质构造要复杂得多,对油气的聚集和保存都很不利。然而,解放后30多年来,我国在党和政府的组织领导下,联系中国的实际,解放思想,以科学的态度和敢于实践的精神进行认真的探索,终于在祖国大地上陆相地层中找到了一系列大油气田,否定了中国贫油的第一条理由,从而使中国的油气产量进入一个崭新的时期。

但是,如果从经济建设发展的客观需求和科学探索的观点出发,都要求我们在海相地

层找油气工作上迈进一步。因为在世界上将近有50%以上的油气地质储量和目前油气产量均来自海相碳酸盐岩中。在我国虽然海相沉积盆地的面积约有200万 km², 而目前从海相碳酸盐岩中产油气所占比例却甚微,可能还不到5%。因此,如果一旦在海相碳酸盐岩领域中油气勘探取得突破,将会使中国的油气产量再次进入一个新的时期。

南方海相碳酸盐岩区面积占全国海相沉积区一半左右,油气显示普遍,工农业及交通发达。因此,在我国的油气普查勘探工作已转人以四新(新领域、新深度、新类型、新地区)为对象的第二轮油气普查勘探阶段,海相碳酸盐岩理所当然被视为一个极其重要的对象和一个崭新的领域。然而,由于本区地面和地下的特殊复杂条件,诸如地层年代老、岩性致密、经历多次构造运动、构造复杂、演化程度高、有机碳含量低、灰岩裸露、高山峻岭及河网纵横等,再加上对其油气演化生成存在着不同的看法,因此,长期以来在此区难以顺利、全面地开展工作,也未能取得突破。

#### (二) 关键性的难点

南方海相碳酸盐岩区找油气问题长期以来之所以有争论,其原因是多方面的。由局部地面或地下所观测到的地质资料(例如,地面礁被充填了,地下的油源岩过成熟等)往往导出完全相反的观点和可能不适宜的、扩大化的推论。而施工条件和获取资料极其困难等方面,又导致人们更是望而生畏,裹足不前。故长期以来在一定的程度上存在着乐于做简单的推断与害怕做艰苦的实践的互为因果的局面。在这种情况下,无休止的争论将可能"永存",突破性的形势也就难以出现。因为探索地球内部的特性和奥秘的本身就是只有以事实和实践为依据才有可能逐步导出正确认识的科学论断。而其中寻找油气更是一件有很大风险性的事业。面对着这样宽广的领域,首要问题不是在油气问题上依照设想对它简单地、仓促地做出是与非的推论,面是应当首先解决怎样使人们获得足够能全面地、深入地认识客观的资料问题。

因此,如何解决取得**可靠的、准确的、丰富的反映海相沉积的地下地质信息的方法技** 术问题就是要首先攻克的大难关。

#### (三) 攻关的主要目标

为了攻克这一难关,国家在第六个五年计划期间把这一问题列为重点科技攻关项目。 其主要目标是:

- 1. 针对我国南方海相碳酸盐岩各地区的地形、地质、地球物理条件和油气普查 勘探工作阶段的需要,探索出与当前工作阶段相适应的有效的普查勘探方法技术。
  - 2. 初步解决各地区海相碳酸盐岩油气资源的总体评价以及选区、选层、选点问题。
  - 3. 提高和深化对南方海相碳酸盐岩区的区域地质、油气地质等规律的认识。
- 4. 积累组织大规模地质科技攻关新经验,用新一代科学技术武装普查勘探队伍,提高整个队伍的素质。

#### (四) 攻关的总体技术思路

为了达到上述目标,结合本区的实际情况,确定总的技术思路是,

- 1. 要求攻关内容与扬子地区第二轮油气普查勘探的阶段任务紧密结合,为此,划分为上、中、下三区(图1),并以上、下扬子地区为重点,兼顾中扬子地区。
- 2. 在上扬子地区以开拓新的油气资源和发现更大规模的油气田为目标,在技术方法 上着重于以<u>新方法技术为基础</u>,研究解决山区复杂地形、裸露碳酸盐岩区等复杂条件下的

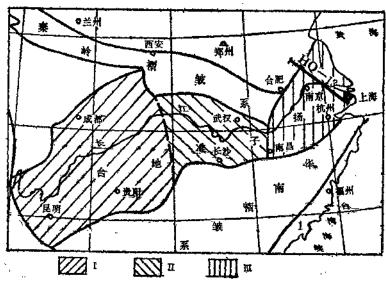


图 1 工作区域构造位置图

Fig. 1 Structural position of the working area 图中, I (上扬子区), II (中扬子区), II (下扬子区) I Upper Yangtze II Middle Yangtze II Lower Yangtze

#### 复杂构造勘探方法技术。

- 3. 在下扬子地区以选区评价为主要目标,在技术方法上着重于研究和应用新的综合物、化探方法,以获得海相中、古生界地层内幕和深部地壳的地球物理和地球化学信息。 并探索评价构造圈闭和油气踪迹指示的方法技术。
  - 4. 使用综合物、化探方法技术对全盆地、全层系做整体解剖。

根据上述主要目标和总体技术思路按照难点分解的原则,我们分别确定了上、下扬子地区的方法技术研究系统框图(如图 2 和图 3 所示),它们反映了各自的具体目标、具体手段、具体特点和具体成果的要求以及相互的关系。

在明确了目标和思路的基础上,确定了10个一级专题和它们之间的相互关系(如图 4 和图 5 所示)以及100多个次级专题。这些专题的内容包括地质综合研究、地震 勘探 方法 技术、非地震物化探方法技术、测井方法技术和试验方法技术等多方面的内容,它们各自所占的比重如图6、图7所示。显然,在方法技术研究上,既考虑到综合性,又考虑到使地震勘探方法技术处于主导地位。 攻关实践结果表明这样做是正确的。

与此同时,我们组织了全国性的生产、科研、院校等50个单位和1000多位直接参加攻关研究的主要科技人员以及大量的野外队伍和院校学生,形成如图 8 所示的组织结构系统,建立了一个庞大的系统工程,开展了地质科学史上少见的,反映我国社会主义制度优越性的,大规模的、多学科、多工种、多层次、跨单位、跨部门的协作攻关。

## 二、重要的进展

通过两年多的攻关实践,在三个方面取得了明显的重大进展。

(一) 在物、化探和实验上形成一大批新的方法技术

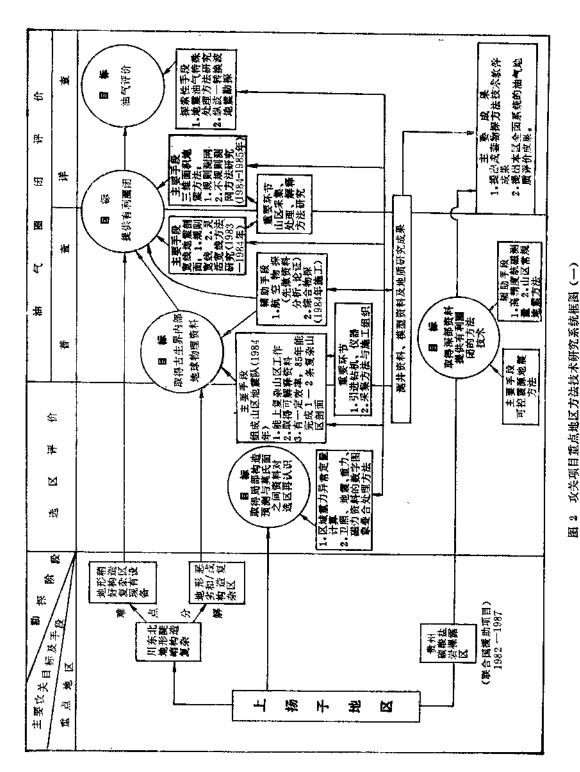
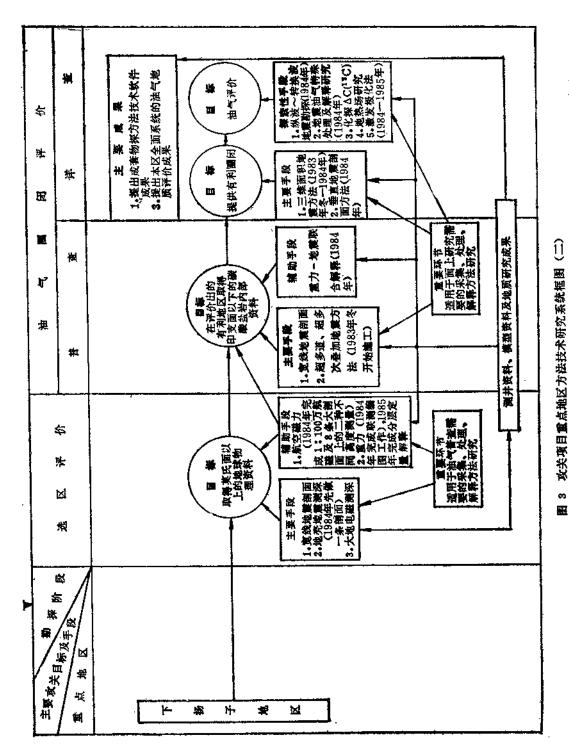


Fig. 2 Block diagram (A) of the methodological-technical reseach system in the priority area of the key project



Block diagram (B) of the methodological-technical reseach system in the priority area of the key project Fig. 3

い強調がようで

8

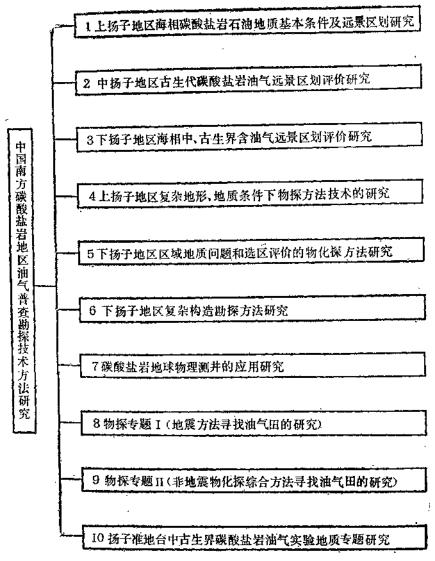


图 4 攻关项目中的一级专题目录 Fig. 4 List of the lst-order topics in the key project

通过研究、试验和实践,在物、化探和实验方法技术方面,从理论和实践上形成了20多项有针对性的、有一定生产能力的、先进的、具有总体性质的新方法技术,诸如山区地震、超多道地震、三维面积地震、宽线地震(发展为全地壳反射剖面)、纵波-转换波地震、垂直地震剖面、地震模型方法技术、磁大地电流、高精度航磁、激发极化法、地球化学勘探法、地温场法、孔隙测量技术等。这些方法技术的具体名称和效果见表1。它们分别适应于碳酸盐岩区研究复杂构造、研究海相中、古生界内幕、研究复杂的波场特性、研究深部地质情况,进行油气踪迹指示和开展碳酸盐岩裸露山区的工作。它们在不同情况下都取得了明显的效果。

图 9 为应用新的地震勘探方法技术在中扬子地区获得的良好的海相中、古生代内幕反射,据此开展工作后发现了一批构造。

9